Periscope

REVUE DE PSYCHIATRIE ET DE PSYCHOLOGIE EXPERIMENTALE

(October, 1904.)

1. The Researches of M. Mourly Vold on the Visual Hallucinations of Dreams and of the Waking State. VASCHIDE.
2. Contribution to the History of Degeneracy. The Myopsychics of Joffroy, or Association of Muscular and Psychic Troubles. VURPAS.
3. Pathological Anatomy and Nature of Dementia Præcox. KLIPPEL.
4. Sugar Superalimentation. DAMAYE.

1. *Visual Hallucinations.*—This article is a review of the work done by Prof. Vold of the University of Christiana. The principal conclusions are that cutaneous and motor sensations play a very important rôle in the make-up of dreams, and that often in dreams that are predominantly visual the cutaneo-motor element is considerable, and may even incite visual hallucinations in accordance with the principle of sensory equivalence.

2. *Degeneration.*—This article is in the main historical. It deals with the works of Morel and Magnan on degeneracy, and the theories of Joffroy in the relation of muscular troubles to mental disturbances.

3. *Dementia Præcox.*—This article is a response of M. Klippel to the conclusions of M. Deny on dementia præcox, presented at the Congress of Pau. It is essentially controversial in nature.

4. *Sugar Superalimentation.*—This article is a plea for the freer use of sugar as an article of diet, both because of its nutritive value and because it is a powerful agent of calorification. The author recommends its addition in the proportion of 125 grammes to each litre of milk used in forced feeding. Sugar he thinks particularly valuable in the neuropathies, in all cases of emaciation, in tuberculosis, and in all who take violent or prolonged muscular exercise. It is preferably given in milk.

(November, 1904.)

1. Hospitals for the Reception of the Insane. MARIE.
2. Pseudo-Bulbar Paralysis. CHARPENTIER.
3. Conjugal General Paralysis. OLLIVIER.

1. *Reception Hospitals for Insane.*—This article is mainly historical, and constitutes a plea for psychopathic wards in general hospitals.

2. *Pseudo-Bulbar Paralysis.*—An account of a case presenting bulbar lesions, but on autopsy showing multiple areas of cerebral softening.

3. *General Paralysis.*—The record of a syphilitic who married, communicated syphilis to his wife, and both died of general paralysis.

(December, 1904.)

1. Experimental Psychology and Pedagogy. PIÉRON.
2. Note on a Case of Agitation Occurring as an Epileptic Equivalent. DAMAYE.
3. Application of the Method of Direct Observation in Experimental Psychology. LAHY.

1. *Psychology and Pedagogy.*—A critical review of methods of psychology, with suggestions as to their application in the education of abnormal children.

2. *Agitation and Epilepsy.*—This article is the account of a case of epilepsy occurring in a mental defective with convulsive and vertiginous seizures. These seizures disappear under treatment with bromide and hypochlorization, but a state of excitation, agitation, takes their place which itself disappears on the recurrence of the ordinary seizures.

3. This article is wholly psychological and does not contain much of interest to the psychiater. WHITE.

NEUROLOGISCHES CENTRALBLATT

(Vol. 23, June 1, 1904. No. 11.)

1. Concerning the Relation Between the Localization of the Convulsions and the Localization of the Anatomical Alterations in Experimental Tetanus. E. SJOVALL.
2. Concerning the Myelinated Fibers in the Cortex of Epileptics, Especially in the Outer Association Zones. T. KAES.
3. Concerning Fatigue Phenomena in Vibration. Preliminary Communication. W. NEUTRA.

1. *Experimental Tetanus.*—The author has previously reported alterations in the nerve cells in tetanus occurring in man. These alterations are by no means consistent, as other writers have reported different findings. Sixteen rabbits were tetanized. In nine the examination was completely negative, while in five the alterations were of different character. The nuclear changes consisted in a more or less diffuse change in the tigroid substance with alteration in the interstitial substance, and often a turgescence of the cell body. It was noted that the cell changes were found in the parts corresponding with the origin of the convulsion, but this was by no means always the case, for no cell changes were found in nine rabbits. The relation is not clear, but the whole process depends upon a physiological basis. If the nerve cells are sufficiently exhausted, changes occur; if not, none are found.

2. *Epilepsy.*—Kaes calls attention to a previous work of his in which he described a layer of association fibers which correspond to Meynert's second and third layer, in contradistinction to Bechterew's observation, who only described one such layer. Kaes found this in three epileptic brains, the patients having died in convulsions. He deduces no conclusions. He also observed that the cortex in epileptics is smaller than in the brain of others. This is different from the findings recently described.

3. *Fatigue.*—Neutra says that Erhard in 1872 used the vibration method as a diagnostic feature. The author, to determine the difference in vibratory sensation, first placed the fork, for instance, on the tibia, and when the vibration could not longer be felt, upon a symmetrical point on the other tibia. At the expiration of a few seconds this could not be felt. The difference in the vibration he called the "fatigue number." In hysterical or neurasthenic patients, should one fork be replaced on the first tibia it will be felt; or if, instead of the fork being placed on the second tibia, it is replaced on the first, it will also be felt. This is not present in normal individuals, and the author considers it a pathological factor, depending upon the fatigue of the individual.

(Vol. 23, June 16, 1904. No. 12.)

1. The True Centres of Motion. A. ADAMKIEWICZ.
2. Results of Examination of Liquor Cerebrospinalis. L. MERZBACHER.
3. A Contribution to the Posterior Regeneration in the Spinal Cord. G. BIKELES.

1. *Centers of Motion.*—If the cortex is removed from a lower animal it will be stupid, but will not have loss of power, but will have loss of